

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE "REVISION OF THE  
CICINDELIDÆ OF AUSTRALIA."

BY THOMAS G. SLOANE.

Genus MEGACEPHALA.

MEGACEPHALA BOSTOCKI Castelnau.

Attention may be directed to the fact that Dr. Walther Horn has recently authoritatively published the synonymy of *M. excisilatera* Sloane, with *M. bostocki* Castelnau, after inspection of the type of Castelnau's species.\*

MEGACEPHALA HOPEI Castelnau.

This species has been confused with *M. scapularis* Macl., (which is considered by Dr. W. Horn to be a colour-variety of *M. australasice* Hope) but is quite distinct. It differs from *M. scapularis* Macl., by the basal part of pronotum, including the impressions on both sides, being smooth (not tuberculate or rugulose); elytra punctate, as usual in the genus (not in wavy lines as in *M. australasice*); puncturation of basal part stronger, &c. The yellow margin is broad at the apex and on the posterior part of the sides, but becomes narrow anteriorly, and does not reach the shoulder.†

I am indebted to Dr. Walther Hall, of Berlin, for a specimen ticketed as "*M. hopei* Cast., *sec. typus*; Nickol Bay." I have not seen it in any Australian collection; and I have placed it in the Macleay Museum for reference.

The position of *M. hopei* in the genus is next to *M. australasice* Hope.

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\* Deutsche Ent. Zeit. 1909, p.164.

† Dr. W. Horn has given figures of the elytral pattern of *M. hopei* and *M. scapularis* in Wytzman's "Genera Insectorum" 82A Fascicule, Subfam. *Cicindelinae*, p.29.

Genus *DISTYPSIDERA*.*DISTYPSIDERA VOLITANS* Macleay, var. *OBSCURA*, var. nov.

In my "Revision" (These Proceedings, 1906, p.334), I placed under *D. gruti* Pascoe, as "Var. 1A", a species of *Distypsidera* from the neighbourhood of Cairns. Subsequently I received, from Mr. F. P. Dodd, more specimens of this form, taken by him in the open forest country inland from Cairns (Mareeba and Mount Garnet). An examination of the specimens sent by Mr. Dodd shows that this form is actually more nearly allied to *D. volitans* than to *D. gruti*. It must be considered probably to be a variety of *D. volitans* rather than a distinct species. I can differentiate it from *D. volitans* only by its wanting the whitish apical spots of the elytra. It may be differentiated from *D. gruti* by the pronotum less convex, more opaque, more closely and strongly transversely rugose, lateral borders more strongly developed; and by the elytral sculpture. In *D. gruti* the posthumeral white stripe becomes wider backwards, and bears few, if any, punctures; and the sculpture between this stripe and the suture is undulate-plicate; in *D. volitans* and var. *obscura* the posthumeral stripe, if present, does not become wider backwards, and its course is as coarsely punctate as the adjoining parts of the elytra, the space between this stripe and the suture being coarsely punctate, and hardly undulate-plicate. In *D. gruti* there is normally a juxta-scutellar white spot, but in *D. volitans* and var. *obscura* the base is never maculate near the scutellum. The male of *D. volitans* and var. *obscura* differs from that of *D. gruti* by having the penis hooked at the apex. Length 12-14 mm.

Genus *CICINDELA*.

In my "Revision," p.328, I have said of the labrum: "In the *Distypsidera*-like form the setæ are marginal, a seta being found in every notch between the teeth." This is erroneous; in the *Cicindelæ spuria* of my "Revision" the labrum bears only four *tactile marginal setæ*—the first in the deep notch on each side of the apex; the others, one on each side, in the hindmost lateral

notch. The position of these setæ is shown in Mr. Lea's figure of the labrum of *C. tenuicollis* Macl. (These Proceedings, 1906, Pl. xxx., fig 105).

CICINDELA SCITULA, n.sp.

♂. Labrum short, with four submarginal tactile setæ. Mentum with median tooth long, acute. Labial palpi slender, apical joint long. Prothorax encircled by a deep anterior impression; pronotum convex, glabrous. Elytra convex, strongly and coarsely punctate. Proepisterna sparsely setigero-punctate near coxæ; meso- and metepisterna, also ventral segments, glabrous. Posterior coxæ with a fringe of white hair above declivity of outer side. Metepimera with a strong foveiform concavity. Æneous, prothorax greener than elytra; labrum pale, infuscate on margin, setigerous punctures green at bottom; each elytron with two white lateral spots—the anterior very small, a little behind the middle of the length, at about one-fourth the breadth of elytron; the posterior a little behind outer angle of apical curve; head æneous-green, gulæ blue; under thoracic parts metallic green, abdomen tending to chalybeous; femora metallic green with cupreous reflections towards apex; tarsi and tibiæ (towards apex) blue.

Head (2.15 mm. across eyes) with interocular part deeply concave, transversely rugulose in middle, longitudinally striolate near eyes; eyes large, prominent. Labrum with anterior margin lightly advanced in middle (in front of the two inner submarginal setæ), the prominent median part lightly bisinuate. Prothorax broader than long (1.5 × 1.7 mm.), shining; disc faintly rugulose; anterior margin lightly and roundly advanced in middle; anterior transverse impression very deep; posterior transverse impression deep, narrow near base; sides rounded between transverse impressions. Elytra oval, much wider than prothorax (4.7 × 2.5 mm.), convex; puncturation close and coarse; sutural apical mucro very short. Length 8, breadth 2.5 mm.

*Hab.*—Northern Territory. A single specimen was given to me by Mr. C. French, as coming from the Pine Creek District, N.T.

A very distinct species having the facies and punctate elytra of a member of the *C. tenuicollis*-group, but belonging to the *C. nigrina*-group by form of labrum; mesosternum, and metasternum glabrous; labial palpi slender; median tooth of mentum long, &c.

CICINDELA DARWINI, n.sp.

Labrum short, with four submarginal tactile setæ. Mentum with median tooth long. Labial palpi slender, apical joint long. Prothorax and elytra subdepressed; pronotum glabrous. Elytra glabrous, apex in ♀ excised, and with a strong sutural spine; in ♂ not excised, and with short sutural mucro. Head, mesosternum and metasternum glabrous. Proepisterna sparsely beset with setigerous punctures. Posterior coxæ with a fringe of white hair above declivity of outer side. Upper surface cupreous-green or bronze; elytra 3-maculate on each side—an elongate narrow humeral lunule, a small median spot, and a narrow apical lunule yellowish; under surface shining, cupreous with coppery and greenish reflections; legs cupreous, tarsi purple; antennæ with four basal joints bronzy, other joints infusate; labrum of a dirty yellowish colour; mandibles bronzy-green, yellowish near base, black at apex.

Head (2.25 mm. across eyes) closely and decidedly shagreened, very lightly concave between eyes. Labrum short, with four submarginal punctures rising from greenish punctures (one near each outer angle, and two near one another in middle, as in *C. nigrina* Macl.); anterior margin in ♂ lightly arcuate, in ♀ strongly advanced in middle, with a well marked tooth on each side of median prolongation, the distance between the teeth slightly greater than that between the inner submarginal setæ. Prothorax subquadrate (1.75 × 2 mm.); disc depressed, strongly and closely shagreened, lightly transversely impressed anteriorly and posteriorly; sides lightly arcuate; posterior angles distant from basal margin—in ♂ obtuse and hardly marked, in ♀ obtuse but decidedly marked. Elytra subdepressed (5.2 × 2.75 mm.), much wider at base than prothorax; sides subparallel; apical curve serrate. Length, ♂ 8, breadth 2.75 mm.

*Hab.*—Port Darwin (Dodd). Colls. Sloane and Horn.

An isolated and very interesting species which I place in the *C. nigrina*-group.\* It seems to indicate some ancient affinity between the *C. nigrina*- and *C. tetragramma*-groups.

The *C. nigrina*-group may be tabulated thus:—

Form convex. Pronotum strongly transversely impressed anteriorly and posteriorly; disc convex, smooth (a little wrinkled). Elytra coarsely punctate.

Colour dark bronze, elytra nigrescent. Elytral puncturation formed by separate round pits becoming finer towards apex. Size 10 mm.

*C. nigrina* Macleay.

Elytra æneous. Elytral puncturation coarse, close, strong to apex.

Size 8 mm... ..*C. scitula* Sloane.

Form depressed. Pronotum lightly transversely impressed anteriorly and posteriorly, surface coarsely shagreened. Elytra closely but not coarsely punctate... ..*C. darwini* Sloane.

#### CICINDELA QUEENSLANDICA, n.sp.

♀. Allied to *C. tetragramma* Boisduval, ♀. Oval, convex; sternal side-pieces and posterior coxæ glabrous. Head and prothorax bronzy with green tints; elytra metallic green, with wide lateral and apical border, and two discoidal plagæ on posterior two-thirds lacteous; labrum and basal part of mandibles lacteous; mesosternum, metasternum and basal ventral segments bronze with greenish reflections; prosternum (including episterna) metallic cupreous-bronze; palpi pallid, with apex of apical joints dark metallic green; penultimate joint of labial palpi and base of maxillæ with long white hair; antennæ long, four basal joints metallic green with cupreous reflections, other joints infusate; posterior coxæ and abdomen fiery cupreous, four anterior coxæ green with a white pilosity; trochanters testaceous; femora green (testaceous towards apex), with long white hairs on basal half; tibiæ and tarsi green, four anterior tibiæ thickly hirsute towards apex, except on anterior side, posterior tibiæ sparsely setose.

Head wide (3.4 mm. across eyes), shagreened, longitudinally rugulose and lightly concave between eyes. Labrum with a

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\* Dr. W. Horn, of Berlin, informs me that "*C. darwini* is a typical member of the *C. nivicincta-limosa*-group." This Indo-Malayan group is now recorded for the first time as having an Australian representative.

transverse row of six submarginal punctures; anterior margin arcuate on each side, a small obtuse triangular prominence in middle. Prothorax roughly shagreened, depressed, broader than long ( $2.25 \times 2.85$  mm.), narrower at apex ( $2.15$  mm.) than at base ( $2.75$  mm. at posterior angles), constricted by an arched impression near anterior margin; a light wide transverse impression near base; posterior angles obtuse, but distant from basal margin. Elytra oval ( $9 \times 5$  mm.), convex, punctate (the green part coarsely, the whitish parts finely punctate); humeral impression well marked, wide; apical curve roundly, widely, and lightly emarginate in middle; suture ending in a short mucro. Length  $12.7$ , breadth  $5$  mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland, Cairns (“A. Anderson, on sea-beach”). Sent to me by Mr. A. M. Lea.

The largest Australian species of the genus *Cicindela*; it is allied to *C. albolineata* Macl., and *C. trivittata* Macl.; from both of which (also from *C. tetragramma* Boisd.) it differs by the pattern of the elytra; less prominent posterior angles of prothorax, &c.

#### CICINDELA MASTERSI, Castelnau.

Mr. F. P. Dodd sent me specimens of a *Cicindela* taken by him inland from Cairns (open forest country about Mareeba, Mount Garnet, &c.) which has the elytral pattern of *C. mastersi* (though a little more reduced, and without any humeral white spot in either sex). It is conspecific with *C. plebeia* Sl., and indicates that *C. plebeia* was described from a dark form, probably peculiar to the heavily timbered coastal districts of North Queensland.

A comparison of Mr. Dodd's inland specimens mentioned above, with *C. curvicollis* Sl., (a synonym of *C. catoptriola* Horn), from North-West Australia compels me to consider them conspecific, so that I have now no objection to urge against Dr. Horn's view, that this smaller tropical form is a variety of *C. mastersi*.\* I would, therefore, catalogue it as *C. mastersi* Castelnau, var. *catoptriola* Horn, = *C. plebeia* Sloane.

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\* Cf. These Proceedings, 1906, p.347.